Farmers' Champion

Successor to Indiahoma Champion

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Price List Blacksmiths, Horseshoers, and Wagon Makers'

Taken From Their Annual Year Book, and Published For the Benefit of Our Farmers

HORSESHOEING.

Plain Shoeing, No. 0 to 4, per set	$1.75
Plain Shoeing, Nos. 5, 6, 7, per set	2.00
Toed and calked, Nos. 0-4, per set	2.00
Toed and calked, Nos. 6, 7, 8, per set	2.50
Bar Shoes, each, plain	1.00
Bar Shoes, Toed and calked, each	1.25
Toe weight Shoes, per pair	1.00
Side weights, per pair	1.00
Running plates, plain or toed, per set	3.00
Hand turned shoes, per set	$3.00 to $5.00
Rubber pads, per pair, Nos. 1-4	1.50
Rubber pads, per pair, Nos. 5-7	2.00
Shoes on pads, same price per set as plain shoes.	
Leather pads and packing, each	.25
Resetting shoes, per set	1.00
Resetting shoes, extra for calking, per set	.25
Shoeing vicious horses	$3.00 to 5.00

PLOW WORK.

New plow shear, 12 in	$ 3.75
New plow shear, 14 in	4.20
New plow shear, 16 in	4.45
New lister shear, 14-in	3.15
New cultivator shovels, 5-in., per set of 4 (old backs)	3.15
New cultivator shovels, 3-in., per set of 6 (old backs)	3.15
New subsoiler, regular pattern	1.00
New subsoiler, John Deere No. 1	1.00
New subsoiler, John Deere Nos. 1-3	1.25
New double standing cutter	$1.50
New clamp for cutter	.65
New land side plate with bolts	1.50
Plow handles, straight	.90
Plow handles, bent	1.00
New plow beam, 1-horse	3.00
New plow beam, 2-horse	3.50
Road plow beam	4.00
Grader plow beam	5.00
Pointing plows, small point	.75
Pointing plows, large point, where plow is badly worn	1.00
Pointing listers	1.00
Pointing cultivator shovels, 4 large to a set	2.00
Pointing cultivator shovels, 6 small to a set	2.50
Pointing road plow	1.00
Sharpening plows, 12-in	.25
Sharpening plows, 14-in	.30
Sharpening plows, 16-in	.35
Sharpening lister	.40
Sharpening subsoiler	.15
Sharpening cultivator shovels, 4 large to a set	.50
Sharpening cultivator shovels, 6 small to a set	.60
Sharpening standing cutter	.25
Sharpening disc, 12 to 16-in., each	.35
Sharpening disc, 18 to 20-in., each	.40
Sharpening plow disc, each	1.00
Sharpening rolling cutter	.50
Sharpening harrow teeth, each	.02
Sharpening cotton sweeps, 6-in., each	.10
Sharpening cotton sweeps, 8-in., each	.15
Sharpening cotton sweeps, 10-in., each	.20
Sharpening cotton sweeps, 12-in., each	.25
Sharpening cotton sweeps, 14-in., each	.30
Sharpening cotton sweeps, extra large, each	.50
Weld patch on plow mouldboard, each	1.00
Weld piece on plow bar behind frog, each	1.25
Weld stub on plow axle, each	1.00
Sharp road grader shears cut in two	3.50
Sharp road grader shears, whole blade in 1 piece	4.00
Straightening plow beam	50c to 1.00
New plow round, each	.20
Welding piece on plow landside, each	.75
Welding piece on plow landside, road plows	1.25
Sharpening stalk cutter blades, per ft., straight	.12½
Sharpening stalk cutter blades, per ft., twisted	.15

WAGON WORK.

New bolster, front, each	$ 2.50
New bolster, hind, each	3.00
Bolster stakes, each	.75
New axle, front, each	5.00
New axle, hind, each	4.50
New axle, larger than 3¼ extra, according to size.	
New sand board	3.00

(Continued on page 2)

TO CONSERVE SOIL MOISTURE

Nebraska Experiment Station Conducts Some Very Interesting and Valuable Trials.

The Nebraska experiment station has conducted some very valuable experiments to determine methods to conserve soil moisture. While these experiments had in view a less rainfall than that of Illinois, for example, the results are nevertheless valuable and suggestive to farmers in Illinois farmer territory. Nearly every year crops in Illinois, etc., suffer in July and August from lack of soil moisture. The Nebraska station has reached the following conclusions from its experiments:

1. That land which is under thorough cultivation absorbs water much more freely than land not under cultivation or which is covered with grass or for any reason has a hard surface.

2. That land under thorough cultivation loses but little water from below the first foot by surface evaporation so long as the mulch is kept in good condition.

3. That a growing crop uses water from the land in proportion to the growth of dry matter in the crop.

4. That land under summer tillage or thorough cultivation from May 1 to September 1 on the substation farm has accumulated from 5.5 to 7 inches more water in the first six feet of soil than similar land growing a crop. The water so stored has been equal to from 40 to 50 per cent. of the rainfall for the same period. The moisture content on summer tilled land increases below the six-foot area and is apparent to a depth of at least 16 feet.

5. That water stored in the subsoil to a d[illegible]y in [illegible]t least six feet is available [illegible]ave made [illegible]e of farm crops, and the [illegible]eature of t[illegible]le to draw water from [illegible]ards, announ[illegible].

6. [illegible]t successes [illegible] of water in the subs[illegible]uce and live [illegible]otection to the crop a[illegible]on with ex[illegible] and that moisture in [illegible]tries. There[illegible], while it may favor the immediate growth of the plant, does not protect it against prolonged drought. The protection of the crop against drought is in almost exact proportion to the total available soil water within the reach of the crop.

7. That grass crops (alfalfa and brome grass) dry the subsoil to such an extent on the substation farm that the first crop following grass is wholly dependent on the season's rainfall for its moisture supply.

8. That a rainfall of from a quarter to a half-inch may have a decidedly beneficial effect upon a growing crop and is of great assistance in securing a good stand at seeding time. Such a rainfall has little or no effect in increasing the water in the lower soil below the mulch and is soon evaporated by the sun and wind.

Poultry in Trees.

Poultry, roosting in trees, is not exempt from insect enemies. This has been proved by the experience of many who make a business of raising poultry. An examination of the limbs of trees where the young flocks roost at night, before the birds have been yarded and housed for the winter, will show countless numbers of mites resting under the loose bark. Chickens generally seek the same roosting place night after night, and carry insects with them. The tree becomes infested and the vermin increase in numbers with wonderful rapidity, finally sapping the vitality of the birds. Then farmers wonder why food does not fatten. When birds are old enough to "climb trees" they should be placed in coops that can be easily disinfected and kept in a healthy condition, if the best financial results are expected. Such is the advice of the poultrymen at the Minnesota University Farm.

Invention of the Salad.

Delicate cookery has long been known to flourish best in those lands where roast beef is hard to get. It was starvation that invented the salad, for example. Somebody had to eat grass or go hungry, so he put vinegar and oil, pepper and salt on it, and lo! it made dry bread seem like a dinner. I do not doubt that we shall bless the meat trust for a varied dietary ere we get through with it or it with us, whichever way the thing comes out.—Eugene Wood, in Hampton's Magazine.

And He Does.

The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.—Shakespeare.